CLIPPEDIMAGE= JP402174123A

PAT-NO: JP402174123A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 02174123 A

TITLE: FORMATION OF FILM

PUBN-DATE: July 5, 1990

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

HIURA) YUKO

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

NEC CORP

COUNTRY N/A

APPL-NO: JP63330344

APPL-DATE: December 26, 1988

INT-CL (IPC): H01L021/31; C23C016/40; H01L021/316

US-CL-CURRENT: 427/583

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To form a gate insulating film by using one kind of film formation

method, whose dielectric breakdown strength is good and which has a good

interface characteristic between itself and a semiconductor layer by a method

wherein a flow-rate ratio of raw material gases is changed while the film is being formed.

CONSTITUTION: In a silicon oxide film formed between a metal layer and a

semiconductor layer by a photo-assisted CVD method used to form a film by

decomposing a raw-material gas by being irradiated with light, the film of a

part coming into contact with the metal layer is formed under a condition that

a flow-rate ratio of a gas for silicon supply use to a gas for oxygen supply

use is at 1×10<SP>-3</SP> or higher and

1×10<SP>-2</SP> or lower.

In addition, the film of a part coming into contact with the semiconductor

layer is formed under a condition that the flow-rate ratio is smaller than

1×10<SP>-3</SP>. When the flow-rate ratio of the

07/12/2001, EAST Version: 1.02.0008

raw-material gases is changed, it is possible to obtain an insulating film whose dielectric breakdown strength is high and whose interface with reference to a semiconductor (silicon film) is good.

COPYRIGHT: (C) 1990, JPO&Japio

### ⑩日本國特許庁(JP)

① 特許出願公開

# ⑩ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A) 平2-174123

@Int. Cl. 5

識別記号

庁内整理番号

❸公開 平成2年(1990)7月5日

H 01 L 21/31 C 23 C 16/40 H 01 L 21/316 B 6810-5F 8722-4K X 6810-5F

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 1 (全4頁)

会発明の名称 成膜方法

②特 願 昭63-330344

②出 願 昭63(1988)12月26日

 ⑩発明者 樋浦 祐子

 ⑪出願人 日本電気株式会社

東京都港区芝5丁目33番1号 日本電気株式会社内

東京都港区芝5丁目33番1号

個代 理 人 弁理士 内 原 晋

明 概 書

 発明の名称 成膜方法

#### 2 特許請求の範囲

光照射によって原料ガスを分解して成膜する光 C V Dによって金属層と半導体層との間に酸化シ リコン膜を形成する方法において、前配酸化シリ コン膜のうち前配金属層と接する部分はシリコン 供給用ガスの酸累供給用ガスに対する流量比が1 ×10<sup>-3</sup> 以上1×10<sup>-2</sup> 以下となる条件下で成膜 し、前記半導体層と接する部分は前配流量比が1 ×10<sup>-3</sup> より小さくなる条準下で成膜することを 特数とした成膜方法。

#### 3. 発明の詳細な説明

〔産業上の利用分野〕

本発明は成膜方法に関するものである。

〔従来の技術〕

TFT(脊膜トランジスタ)等金属電極形成後 にゲート絶縁膜を形成するデパイスの場合、ゲー ト絶縁膜は2つの成膜方法による2層構造がとら れている。これは1つの成膜方法による1層の絶 最膜のみでは金属上に発生しがちたピンホールを 十分に覆い、且つ半導体層との間に良好を界面状 態を形成することが困難だからである。 2 層構造 の例としては半導体層の表面を低温度での光CVD で形成したSiOz膜で扱い、その後昇温し、大気 圧の熱CVDでさらにSiOs膜を形成するという 方法が三村らにより1988年アイトリプリィーデ パイスレターズ結算9巻(ナンパー6)頁290 に報告されている。 この方法では光CVDから熱 CVDへの切換えのため昇温、原料ガスの入替、 **堆横圧力の設定変更等多くの工程を要する。一方** 電極形成後その表面を陽極敏化し、その後真空中 でゲート絶縁膜、アモルファスシリコンを一貫し て形成するという方法が田中らにより1988年 テレビジョン学全技術報告頁7に報告されている。 この場合、成蹊は一貫工程ですむが耐極酸化とい

う基板を水溶液に受す過式工程が加わるため工程 は簡便化しない。とのように従来の方法では1種 類の成膜方法で良好な絶縁耐圧を有し、且つ、半 導体層との間に良好な界面状態を有するようなゲ ート絶縁膜を形成することは困難であった。 〔発明が解決しようとする解題〕

本発明の目的はこのような従来方法の問題点を 解決し1つの成蹊方法のみで、絶縁耐圧が良好で 且つ半導体層との間に良好な界面状態を保てるゲ ート絶縁膜を形成する方法を提供することにある。 〔蝶蠅を解決するための手段〕

本発明は上記の従来技術の問題点を解決するために、光照射によって原料ガスを分解して成膜する光CVDによって金属層と半導体層との間に酸化シリコン膜を形成する前記酸化シリコン膜のうち、前記金属と接する部分はシリコン供給用ガスの酸素供給用ガスに対する流量比が1×10<sup>-2</sup> 以上1×10<sup>-2</sup> 以下となる条件下で成膜し、前記半導体層と接する部分は前記流量比が1×10<sup>-3</sup> より小さくなる条件下で成膜するという手段をとった。

第2図はシリコン供給用ガスにSizHaを設案供給用ガスにNzOを用いたAn FレーザCVDにより得られた酸化シリコン膜の濡れ電流が原料ガス流量比、すなわち(シリコン供給用ガス流量/酸素供給用ガス流量)に依存するという本発明者の実験結果を概念的に示した図である。

#### (作用)

機能体はその構成原子の比率によって絶線耐圧 特性、半導体との界面特性などが大きく変化する。 との比率は成膜時の原料ガス混合比に強く依存す るため、成膜時に原料ガス混合比を変えることに よって複数の異なった性質の膜を積層することが 一般には可能である。例えばシラン系等のシリコ ン供給用ガスと、N<sub>2</sub>O,O<sub>2</sub> 等の酸素供給用のガ スとを混合して酸化シリコン膜を形成する場合、 シリコン供給用ガスの酸紫供給用ガスに対する割 合を大きくするとシリコンリッチな膜が形成され ることがプラズマ、熱、光等のCVDによる各成 膜方法で確認されており、シリコン供給用ガス及 び酸素供給用ガスの双方を光化学分解する場合の 光CVDでは特にこの現象が顕著になる。これは シリコン供給用ガスが単独で分解した生成物が酸 素供給系のガスと反応することなく直接膜中にと り込まれたり、あるいはSi-O-H,Si-O-等 の 中間生成物の状態で膜中にとり込まれる確率が高 くなるためと考えられる。従って化学量論的組成

領域①は流量比をあげることによってシリコンリッチとなり耐圧が劣化する領域である。これは酸化シリコン膜の抵抗率がシリコンの抵抗率に徐々に近づくために他ならない。一方領域③は流量比を下げることによって化学量論的租成にはなるものの、核形成密度が低いなどのため膜質が租になりやすく、やはり耐圧が劣化する領域である。

これらの中間にある領域②は、ストイキオメトリックなSiOtに較べて多少シリコンリッチとなり が、Si との界面準位密度も高めたが、絶縁耐圧にはすぐれた酸化シリコン膜を形成する領域である。

本発明においてはこのように原料ガスの流量比を変えることによって絶縁膜の絶縁耐圧特性、界面特性が変化する発明者が見い出した効果を利用してピンホールが発生しやすい金属膜上は領域③の流量比で、 級密で耐圧特性に優れた膜を、 また 半導体との界面に接する部分は領域③の流量比で ストイキオメトリックで界面特性に優れた膜を、 それぞれ成膜する。この複合的な工程によって、

絶縁耐圧が高くしかも半導体(シリコン膜)との 界面が良好な絶縁膜が本発明により得られる。さ らに、本発明においては、従来方法のように2つ 以上の成膜方式を用いる必要がなく、単一装置内 で成膜条件を変えるだけで成膜できるので、基板 の移し替え作業が不用となるなどコスト削減スル ープット向上を図ることができる。

#### 〔寒施例〕

以下本発明を逆スタガ型のTFTゲート絶縁膜の形成に適用した実施例を図面を参照して詳細に 説明する。

第1図は本発明を適用したゲート絶縁膜の形成を行なり装置の模式図である。落板8は排気ポンプのついたCVDチャンパ5に固定し、ArFレーザ1からの出射光をパターンマスク2、合成石英レンズ3、合成石英窓4を通して基板8上にパターン転写する。基板8はガラス上に前工程で形成したクロムのゲート電極を有しており、ヒータ等により適当な温度に加熱されている。原料ガスのSigHeとNgO はそれぞれ第1のマスフローコン

なゲート絶縁膜を形成できるので、基板を1つの 装置から他の装置に移す工程が不用であった。 〔発明の効果〕

以上説明したように本発明によれば成膜中に原料ガス流量比を変えることによって1種類の成膜方法で、良好な絶縁耐圧を有し、且つ半導体層との間に良好な界面特性を有するゲート絶縁膜を形成することができる。

#### 4. 図面の簡単な説明

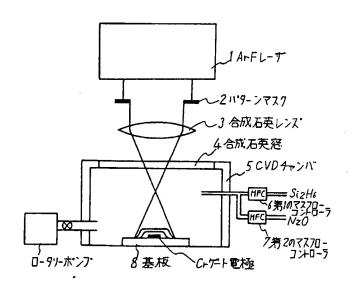
第1図は本発明の方法を適用した装置を表わす 模式図、第2図は光CVDで成膜された膜の性質 と原料ガス流量比との関係を示す図である。

1 ……ArFレーザ、2 ……パターンマスク、3 ……合成石英レンズ、4 ……合成石英窓、5 ……CVDチャンパ、6 ……第1のマスフローコントローラ、7 ……第2のマスフローコントローラ、8 ……基板。

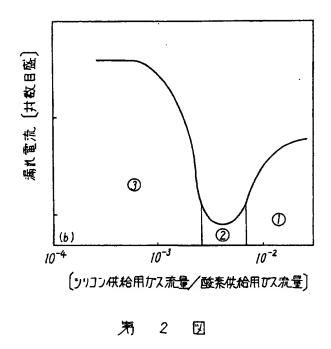
代理人 弁理士 内 原 皆

本発明では最初に良好な絶縁耐圧を与える流彙 比でピンホールが発生しがちな関稿付近を獲り與 を形成するので、耐圧不良となることはない。ま たa-Si:Hと接する部分は良好な組成をもたら す流量比で成膜するので、a-Si:Hとの界面特 性も良好に保たれる。

本発明においては原料ガスの流量比を変えるだけで真空一貫で絶縁耐圧、界面特性がともに良好



第 1 図



Jap. doc. estal 9/18/184)

Nec. Corp

Japanese Patent Laid-Open Number 2-174123

Laid-Open Date: July 5, 1990

Application No.: 63-330344

89

Application Date: December 26, 1988

Inventor: Toura, Yuko

Applicant:

NEC Corporation

IPC: H01L 21/31, C23C 16/40, H01L 21/316

Attorney: Uchihara, Shin

Specification

Title of Invention:

Film formation method

Scope of Claim

A film formation method for forming a silicon oxide film between a metal layer and a semiconductor layer by optical CVD in which a material gas is decomposed by photo irradiation to promote film formation, wherein a portion of said silicon oxide film adjacent to said metal layer is formed under a condition which permits the flow ratio of a silicon supply gas relative to an oxygen supply gas to be 1  $\times$  10<sup>-3</sup> or greater and 1  $\times$  10<sup>-2</sup> or smaller, and a portion of said silicon oxide film adjacent to said semiconductor layer is formed under a condition which permits said flow ratio to be smaller than 1 x 10-1.

Detailed Description of the Invention [Field for Industrial Use]

overed J. put.

The present invention relates to a film formation method.

# [Background Art]

In a case of a device such as a thin film transistor (TFT) or the like, wherein a gate insulating film is formed after a metal electrode is formed, a two-layered structure is employed for the gate insulating film through use of two types of film formation methods. This is because it is difficult for one layer of an insulating film formed by one type of film formation method to thoroughly cover pin holes that are easily generated on a metal, and at the same time to form a favorable interface state between the semiconductor layer. example of the two-layered structure, one is reported by Mimura et al. in IEEE Electronic Device Letters (1988, Vol. 9, No. 6, p.290) which describes a method wherein the surface of a semiconductor layer is covered by an SiO, film formed through low temperature optical CVD, and the temperature is then increased to further promote the formation of the SiO2 film through thermal CVD under atmospheric pressure. method, many processes are required, such as temperature increase for switching from the optical CVD to thermal CVD, replacement of the material gas, resetting of the deposition pressure and so forth. On the other hand, Tanaka et al. have reported in "Television Gaku-Zen-Gijustu-Hokoku" (1988, p.7) a method wherein after the formation of an electrode, the surface thereof is anodized, and thereafter, a gate insulating film, and amorphous silicon are serially formed under vacuum. In this case, the film formation can be conducted in serial processes, however, the method adds the wet process called anodization where the substrate is immersed in a water solution, so that the processes are still not simplified. In this way, it is difficult, with one type of film formation method, to form a gate insulating film with a favorable insulating breakdown voltage and good interface state with a semiconductor layer.

# [Problem the Invention Attempts to Solve]

It is an object of the present invention to solve such problem in the prior art, and to provide a method which allows to form a gate insulating film which has a good insulating breakdown voltage, and at the same time, can keep a good interface state with a semiconductor layer, only with a single film formation method.

#### [Means to Solve the Problem]

The present invention, in order to solve the above problem in the prior art, employs an approach to form said silicon oxide film between the metal layer and the semiconductor layer by optical CVD in which a material gas is decomposed by photo irradiation to promote film formation, wherein a portion of said silicon oxide film adjacent to said metal is formed under a condition allowing the flowing ratio

of a silicon supply gas relative to an oxygen supply gas to be  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  or greater and  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  or smaller, and a portion adjacent to said semiconductor layer is formed under a condition allowing said flowing ratio to be less than  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ . [Operation]

A dielectric material varies in its insulating breakdown voltage characteristic and interface characteristic with semiconductor depending on the ratio of the constituent atoms thereof. Since this ratio is strongly dependent upon the material gas mixture ratio, it is generally possible to deposit a plurality of films with different characteristics by varying the material gas mixture ratio during the film formation. For example, when a silicon supply gas such as silane type etc. and an oxygen supply gas such as N,O or O, etc. are mixed for the formation of a silicon oxide film, it is demonstrated, in each of the plasma, thermal, optical film formation method etc., that if the proportion of the silicon supply gas relative to the oxygen supply gas is increased, a silicon-rich film is formed, and this phenomenon particularly significant in optical CVD where the both of the silicon supply gas and oxygen supply gas are photochemically decomposed. This is assumedly because the possibility increases for the products resulted from the solitary decomposition of the silicon supply gas, to be captured directly into the film without reacting with the oxygen supply

gas, or captured as being intermediate products such as Si-O-H, or Si-O etc. Accordingly, in order to form a silicon oxide film having a stoichiometrical composition, the flow of the oxygen supply gas has to be sufficiently large relative to the flow of silicon supply gas. The SiO, having a stoichiometrical composition obtained in this manner may be able to form a good interface with Si. However, the issue of the breakdown voltage of this film has not been clearly known in the art. With regard to this issue, the inventor has found through experiments that, with a film formation system having extremely low flow ratio of the silicon supply gas, the resultant film may form a good interface, however it is low in density so that the film is likely to exhibit the inferiority in its insulating breakdown voltage characteristic. It is assumed that since the number of molecules of the silicon supply gas that would collide to one molecule of the oxygen supply gas is extremely small, the nucleation density during the initial period of the film formation becomes low etc. thereby resulting in a coarse film.

Fig. 2 is a graph showing conceptually, the result of the experiment conducted by the present inventor, demonstrating that the leak current of a silicon oxide film obtained through ArF laser CVD using  $Si_2H_6$  for the silicon supply gas and  $N_2O$  for the oxygen supply gas, is dependent on the material gas flow ratio (silicon supply gas flow / oxygen supply gas flow). The region (1) is a region in which the film would

become silicon-rich and breakdown voltage would be degraded due to the increased flow ratio. This is exactly because the resistivity of the silicon oxide film is gradually shifting toward the resistivity of silicon. On the other hand, the region (3) is a region which permits the stoichiometric composition due to the reduced flow ratio, however, because of the low nucleation density etc., the film quality tends to become coarse, so that the breakdown voltage is degraded also.

The region (2) between these regions, is a region forming a silicon oxide film which is slightly silicon-richer than the stoichiometric SiO<sub>2</sub>, and has a higher interface trap density with Si, however, is superior in the insulating breakdown voltage.

Taking advantage of the effect discovered by the present inventor, in which the insulating breakdown voltage and interface characteristics are varied by changing the flow ratio of the material gasses in the manner described above, the present invention allows to form a film superior in density and breakdown voltage characteristic for the portion on the metal film in which pin holes are easily generated, with the flow ratio in the region (2), and a stoichiometric film superior in the interface characteristic for the portion adjacent to the semiconductor, with the flow ratio of the region (3), respectively. With this composite process, the present invention allows to obtain an insulating film with a high

insulating breakdown voltage and favorable interface with semiconductor (silicon film). Furthermore, the present invention does not require the use of two or more film formation methods as so in the prior art, and since the film may be formed only by changing the film formation condition within a single apparatus, cost reduction and throughput improvement may be achieved (i.e. the relocation of the substrate is not required etc.).

# [Embodiment]

The present invention is now explained in detail according to an embodiment with reference to the figure, in which the present invention is implemented in the formation of a reverse stagger-type TFT gate insulating film.

performing the formation of a gate insulating film according to the present invention. A substrate (8) is fixed in a CVD chamber (5) having a vacuum pump, and a beam emitted from ArF laser (1) is passed through a pattern mask (2), synthesized quartz lens (3) and synthesized quartz window (4) to the substrate (8) for pattern transfer. The substrate (8) has, on a glass, a gate electrode made of chrome which has been formed in a front-end process, and it is heated to an adequate temperature by a heater or the like. The material gasses Si<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O are supplied to the CVD chamber (5) respectively by a first mass flow controller (6) and a second mass flow

controller (7). The first and second mass flow controllers (6, 7) are set so that at the beginning of the deposition, the flow ratio of  $Si_2H_6$  relative to  $N_2O$  is 2 x  $10^{-3}$  or greater and  $8\times10^{-2}$  or smaller. When the film thickness of the  $SiO_2$  reaches approximately 2000Å, the set values of the first and second mass flow controller (6, 7) are changed so that the flow ratio of  $Si_2H_6$  relative to  $N_2O$  becomes smaller than 2 x  $10^{-3}$ , then the film formation is continued until the film thickness reaches to 3000Å. Thereafter, an a-Si:H layer is formed in a subsequent process.

Since the present invention forms the film initially with a flow ratio which gives a good insulating breakdown voltage for the portion covering the proximity of the electrode, where pin holes are easily generated, voltage breakdown failure would not occur. Furthermore, since the portion to come into contact with the a-Si:H is formed with the flow ratio which gives favorable composition, a good interface characteristic is also kept.

In the present invention, a gate insulating film which is superior in both the insulating breakdown voltage and interface characteristic is formed serially under vacuum by only changing the flow ratio of the material gasses, so that a process to replace the substrate from one apparatus to another is unnecessary.

[Effect]

As explained heretofore, according to the present invention, a gate insulating film having a desirable insulating breakdown voltage and interface characteristic with a semiconductor layer, can be formed through one type of film formation method by changing the flow ratio of material gasses during the film formation.

# Brief Description of Figures

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of an apparatus in which the present invention is implemented, and Fig. 3 is a graph showing the relationship between the characteristics of the film formed by optical CVD and the flow ratio of the material gasses.

## [Description of Reference Numerals]

1: ArF laser, 2: pattern mask, 3: synthesized quartz lens, 4: synthesized quartz window, 5: CVD chamber, 6: first mass flow controller, 7: second mass flow controller, 8: substrate